		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY I	NEORMATION	50X1-H
	J** •	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	REPORT	30X1-F
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	COUNTRY	Estonia	DATE DISTR. /9 Oct 1953	
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	PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS.	50X1-F
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	S. C.	Prior to 1940 livestock was slaughtered in various cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughtered of the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation forces placed all slaughtered in various cooperative slaughtering houses.	changed in 1940, however, ther houses under the control operative.	
	2.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughof the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former coopens when the German forces occupied Estonia in 1941 the directing all slaughtering through the Estonian Mean Mean and Mean	changed in 1940, however, cher houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company.	
	2.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughtering the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperative the German forces occupied Estonia in 1941 the	changed in 1940, however, cher houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company. all slaughtering through the	
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	2. 3. 4.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughtering the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation of the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation of the Estonian Meat Exports occupied Estonia in 1941 the directing all slaughtering through the Estonian Meat Undoubtedly the Soviets have continued to direct a same method, for it concentrated all efforts in or approximately 80 pounds of meat were constituted.	changed in 1940, however, gater houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company. all slaughtering through the me organization. sumed annually by each t slaughtered by the farmer sary to have this meat e total amount involved.	50X1-H
©	2. 3. 4. [5.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughter the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation to the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation to the Estonian Meat Meat Meat Meat Meat Meat Meat Meat	changed in 1940, however, exter houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company. all slaughtering through the me organization. sumed annually by each t slaughtered by the farmer sary to have this meat e total amount involved. over two acres in size and at a city, county or cooperant inspection according to ere 11 county and 13 city	50X1-H
· (5)	2. 3. 4. [5.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughter the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation of the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperation of the Estonian Meat Exports all slaughtering through the Estonian Meat Undoubtedly the Soviets have continued to direct a same method, for it concentrated all efforts in or approximately 80 pounds of meat were consindividual as an average. There was, of course, a substantial amount of meat for his own immediate use. Since it was not necessary inspected and recorded, there was no figure on the As a guide, in 1944 there were 140 thousand farms 20 thousand farms of two acres or less. All meat for domestic sale had to be slaughtered at tive slaughter house. This provided for government standards set by the government. In 1943 there we slaughter houses, a total of 24. City slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to procapacity. There was only an ice house used for the export slaughter houses located at Tallian, Total contents and the standards are the sale was only an ice house used for the export slaughter houses located at Tallian, Total contents and the standards are the sale was only an ice house used for the export slaughter houses located at Tallian, Total contents and the sale was not necessary.	changed in 1940, however, gater houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company. all slaughtering through the me organization. sumed annually by each t slaughtered by the farmer sary to have this meat e total amount involved. over two acres in size and at a city, county or cooperant inspection according to ere ll county and 13 city ovide a two-day only storage effigeration at these city house arty and Voltam could store	-
· ·	2. 3. 4. [5.	cooperative slaughtering houses. All of this was when the Soviet occupation forces placed all slaughter the Estonian Meat Exports Company, a former cooperative standards set by the government. In 1943 there was slaughter houses, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter houses were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter house were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter house were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter house were able, as a rule, to present the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able, as a rule of the slaughter house were able of the slaughter	changed in 1940, however, gater houses under the control operative. hey continued the plan of eat Exports Company. all slaughtering through the me organization. sumed annually by each t slaughtered by the farmer sary to have this meat e total amount involved. over two acres in size and at a city, county or cooperant inspection according to ere ll county and 13 city ovide a two-day only storage effigeration at these city house arty and Voltam could store	50X1-H

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ut 15 thousand dressed hogs.						

store abo

8. Meat was distributed to the domestic market in 1944 through private and cooperative 50X1-HUM retail shops. There were 66 cooperative shops and between 35 and 40 individually owned shops.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

- 10. Objects and Rights. The activities of the company were based during the reporting year on the statute of the company and the regulations of the East-Territory State Commissary concerning cattle and meat economy (Amtsblatt 1942 #38). The company or persons authorized by the company were given monopoly to purchase livestock and meat.
- 11. During the reporting year there were no changes in the established activities. The former purchase net and the regulations also remained unchanged.
- 12. Organization. The accounting and reporting of the company underwent great changes. Most of the outlying branches were separated from the accounting of the export slaughter houses and were established as independent reporting units. Namely: in the district of the export slaughter house of Tallinn: Jöhvi, Sonda, Rakvere, Türi, Keila, Haapsalu, and Kuressaare branches; in the district of the export slaughter house of Vokhma: "Ernu, Vändra, Viljandi and Pöltsamaa branches; in the district of the export slaughter house of Tartu: Mustvee, Elva, Otepää, Valga, Vöru and Petseri branches.
- 13. For some reason the Narva branch was not separated from the Tallinn district, and the same is also true of the Antsla, Rapina and Irboska branches which were not separated from the district of the export slaughter house of Tartu.
- 14. Management of the Company. Members of the Board of Directors for the year 1943 were: President - Abel Kabin, members - Alfred Anderson and Tonis Oert. The Assembly of Representatives held its regular annual meeting 28 Jun 43. President A. Kabin was reelected for a four year term and the Council was elected as follows: President reelected for a four year term and the Council was elected as follows: President of the company: Abel Käbin; members: Jakob Velitar, August Lindpere, August Ahman, Andrei Ojangu, Paul Künk, Vassili Eevert, Ernst Tomingas, Endel Veski, Johannes Vemma, Otto Kask, Mart Vinnal, Anton Reemle, Anton Piiskop, Peter Lamp, Aleksander Pedriks, Juhan Rennit, Mart Röuk, Carl Anton, and Hindrek Zernask. On the auditing committee served: President - Leonhard Voltri; members: Villem Pender, Härm Salve, Jüri Sooder, Heinrich Karjel, Robert Altosaar, Oskar Hint, Johannes Pruuden, and Jaan Känd. During 1943, 325 farmers were listed as company members.
- 15. The Balance and Investments of the Company. During the reporting year the prices of the slaughter industry and meat products were set so low in comparison with the purchase price of the livestock that, for example, the value of the wholesale price of all the products of a slaughtered cow did not cover the purchase price of the animal, not to speak of covering the expenses of sale, slaughtering and storage. As a result of all this the reporting year ends with a deficit.
- 16. During the year 1943 the financial status of the company was as follows:

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•				
ASSETS (Active)	1943	in 10 1942	OO RM	2
	1743	1942	194 increased	odec reas e
Cash ·	281	120	161	` • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
B an ks	347/	702		355
.Claims	1700	1269	431	-
Goods	1102	1009	93	-
Materials	450	325	125	-
Total liquid assets	3880	3425	455	
Properties	2711	2569	142	_
Others	47	136	-	89
Deficit	541		541	-
Balance	7179	6130	1049	· -
LIABILITIES (Passive)				•.
Banks	2879	1556	1323	
Creditors	727	573	154	-
Miscellaneous	112	331		- 219
Total Liabilities	371 8	2460	1258	
Joint Stock and other funds	1647	1569	7 8	,
Amortization funds	1814	1744	70	
Rest		357		357
Balance	7179	6130	1049	
Liquid assets exceed claims	162	965		803

- 17. In spite of the deficit due to unfavorable price relations the liquid properties of the company cover all debts and obligations completely, leaving a profit of RM 162,000...
- 18. 31 Dec 43 the company had funds:

Joint stock Collection money on joint stock Reserve Funds Operation funds Insurance funds	RM 228,661.99 639,069.51 524,559.98 229,711.52 25,348.21
Total Amortisation funds	

- 19. During the reporting year the joint stock increased by RM 42,228.90. Out of this RM 11,948.50 was transferred from joint stock collecting manay to the credit of new members. The rest was paid in cash by new members or entered under joint stock 1941 and the dividends of 1942.
- The reserve funds increased by RM 48,476.51 from the assigned funds of the profit of 1941 and 1942. Other company funds, except the amortization funds, have not changed.
- 21. The value of company owned properties 31 Dec 43 was RM 2,711,155.62.

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	Movables	Real Estate	Tots1
Export Slaughter house of Tallinn Vokhma Tartu Properties at Tapa Main Office	670,602.46 289,496.87 376,155,23 10,637.00 46,877.85	622,817.00 332,064.41 348,124.80 14,380.00	1,293,419.46 621,561.28 724,280.03 25,017.00 46,877.85
Total Amortization funds Part of not amortized property Percentage	1,393,769.41 1,007,311.28 386,458.13 28	1,317,386.21 806,307.46 511,078.75 39	2,711,155.62 1,813,618.74 897,536.88 33

22. Performance of Government Required Allotments. During the reporting year the performance of government required allotments was better than the year before. The performance in percentage was as follows:

····	Total	92 %	77
State Estates			
District of Tartu			20
Petseri "		90	58
76ru "		QŢ.	84
Valga "		95 92 98 94	76 78
Tartu County		- 65	72
District of Vokhma		<u> </u>	91 89
Viljandi "		91	
Parnu County	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	99	87
District of Tallinn	,	88	78 76 76 69
Seare "		91	76
Liline "		90	76
Harju "		95	07
Järva "		05 82	65
Viru County		1943 85 83	19 ¹ 6:
		Receiv	

23. Actual bringing together of animals and meat

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Company-purchased slaughtering animals 1943:

		Live-weight				
		Number	Quintal	RP/kg	RM	
Pigs Cattle Calves Sheep Forses	A g	38,895 60,870 61,597 40,985 769	44,290 170,114 29,574 13,973 2,717	64.44 39.88 39.90 41.00 19.50	2,854,221.00 6,783,501.88 1,178,599.71 573,475.58 52,854.01	
Total		203,116	260,668		11.442.652.18	

Company-purchased animals for slaughtering (head):

	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Horses
1943 1942	38,895	60,870	61,597	40,985	769
1941	30,480 91,074	76,002 40,691	49,852 1 0 4,142	19,071 1 2,6 95	81
19 3 9 1940 -	88,190 204,99 8	47,654	5 2,99 8	16,992	
1938	159,417	23,265 12,027	48,985 49,614	39,003 22,957	
1937	96,889	10,237	37,166	14,052	-

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24. These are animals bought by the company for slaughtering purposes. Besides, trustees of the company also bought animals to provide meat for the country residents. The company and its trustees also bought meat of animals killed on the farms. Such purchasing was permissible only in emergency killing cases.

25. The purchasing of animals for slaughtering and meat in 1943 was as follows: (Meat has been figured from average gross-weight to live-weight and livestock heads).

The	company	purchased:
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Live Meat Total of Company Trustees Grand Total 1942	Pigs 38,895 3,086 45,981 2,114 49,095 40,697	Cattle 60,870 8,141 69,011 6,940 75,951 86,674	Calves 61,597 4,165 65,762 10,299 76,061 63,530	Sheep 40,985 1,771 42,756 6,602 49,358 25,498	Horses 769 574 1,343
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The purchases figure in live-weight tons:

	300 A C	•		7.*			•
Live Meat Total of Company Trustees	P128 4,429 941 5,370 246	Cattle 17,011 2,280 19,291	Calves 2,958 201 3,159	Sheep 1,397 61 1,458	Horses 272 200 472	Total 26,067 3,683 29,750	1942 29,333 1,946
Grand Total 1942	5,616 4,558	1,943 21,234 26,020	496 3,655 3,006	225 1,683 907	472 42	2,910 32,660 34,533	31,279 3,254 34,533

- 26. The reporting year shows the following development concerning purchases:
 - 1. The number of purchased heads of cattle decreased so much that the live weight of total animals purchased also decreased in spite of the fact that the purchase of all other kinds of animals (heads and live-weight) increased. A considerable increase in purchases of sheep and horses took place. The increase of horse purchases is a result of the regulation that horse meat was considered to cover the government required meat allotments in the reporting year. This was not the case in the years before. The purchases decreased by 1873 tons or approximately five percent of 1942 purchases.
 - 2. The purchasing of meat has considerably increased. If meat purchases in 1942 figured in live-weight were six percent, in 1943 the purchases were 14%.
- 27. The Expenses of Purchases and Transportation of Livestock. Total livestock purchased was 260,667 quintals of live weight. No figuring was done on 12,264 quintals, a quantity bought in the branches of Narva, Antsla, Ripina and Irboska and also through the slaughter house of the city of Tallinn where no independent bookkeeping existed. The purchase expenses are figured therefore on 245,403 quintals live

Received back: manure sales, etc. Remains	Total RM 1,241,215.81 3,980.32	per 1 quintal 5.00 0.02
Branches received 5% of the value of animals transported	1,237,235.50	4.98
Actual expenses distributed as follows:	<u>237,392.92</u> 999,842.58	0.96 4.02
Wages Payments to receivers Total transportation expenses distributed as follows:	103,574.59 74,41 6.62 379, 88 7.18	0.42 0.30
Transportation by rail Transportation by truck Transportation by horses	228,784.10 126,116.91 16,024.78	1.53 0.92 0.51
Transportation by ship Materials, food, etc. Office and organization expenses Misc.: Social security tax, rent, etc	8,9 61.3 9 50,3 26. 45	0.04 0.20 1.00 0.57

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28. The purchase expenses per one quintal live-weight vary in different branches: eg
the export slaughter house of Tallinn - RM 5.92 as far as Thri - RM 0.92. In Talliun
transport expenses by rail per one quintal RM 1.51 and transportation expenses total
RM 2.17

The purchase expenses on enimals (distributed as follows:)

RM 1,237,235.50

Slaughtering-industry-transportation of slaughtered animals Livestock sales - and locally transported

771,016.57 466,218.93

- 29. The purchasing center kept approximately 11 thousand tons from 26,068 tons live weight while 15 thousand tons or 58% of live weight had to be transported to other branches. Most of the transportation is done by rail, but quite a number are also transported by trucks, mainly transportation center trucks.
- 30. Due to war-time transportation difficulties many animals were lost, which never happened in peace-time. Reported left during the reporting year:

Pigs	10	1.1	tons	live	weight
Cattle	12	2.8	17		"
Calves	16	0.8	11		ŧ
Sheep	<u> 26</u>	0.9	"	•	**
Total	64 animals	5.6	n		11
Purchased a	unimals were used:				
figuring li	ve weight %	1943			1942
Sold live	<u>.</u>	29%			
Were slaugh	tered	71%			23% 77%

31. Operation. Killed in company's slaughter houses during the reporting year:

	Heads	Live Weight Ton	Slaugh- tered Meat Ton	Meet Bought Ton	Total Meat Ton	1942 Ton	Relation to 1942
Pigs	30,617	3,576	2,640	687	3,327	2,700	123
Cattle	40,295	11,238	4,516	912	5,428	7,116	76
Calves	50,501	2,449	1,312	108	1,420		· 101
Sheep	28,375	974	400	25	425	7,393 306	139
Horses	597	207	95	95	190	18	1,055
Total		18,444	: 3 ,963	1,827	10,790	17.533	94
1942		22,600	10,498	1,035	11,533	-1.755	•
Relation	1942 = 10	00 32	85	177	94		

32. During the reporting year, 743 tons of meat less were received than the year before; 1696 less tons of beef, while more meat was received from other animals than the year before. During the reporting year the purchases of meat increased considerably for at the beginning of the year the producer was permitted to cover his government required meat allotments with the meat of animals slaughtered in public slaughter houses. From the received 10,790 tons of meat, 1,025 tons or approximately 10% was transported from one branch to another due to meat distribution problems. 1,591 tons of meat were transported the year before which proves that a more adequate meat distribution had been achieved, avoiding meat transportation as undesirable, if possible. Meat transportation is always conducted at a loss.

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	Movables	Real Estate	Tota.
Export Slaughter house of Tallinn Vokhma Tartu Properties at Tapa Main Office	670,602.46 289,496.87 376,155,23 10,637.00 46,877.85	622,817.00 332,064.41 348,124.80 14,380.00	1,293,419.46 621,561.28 724,280.03 25,017.00 46,877.85
Total Amortization funds Part of not amortized property Percentage	1,393,769.41 1,007,311.28 386,458.13 28	1,317,386.21 806,307.46 511,078.75	2,711,155.62 1,813,618.74 897,536.88 33

22. Performance of Government Required Allotments. During the reporting year the performance of government required allotments was better than the year before. The performance in percentage was as follows:

		Receiv	ed %
Viru County		1943	1942
Jarva "		85	61
Harju "		83	65
Lääne "		95	72
Saare "		90	72 76 76
District of Tallinn		9 <u>1</u> 88	76
Parnu County			69
Viljandi "		99	87
District of Vokhma		91	91 89
Tartu County		9 5 9 2 98 94	89
Valga "		92	76 78 84
Vőru "		90	<u>7</u> 8
Petseri "			84
District of Tartu		90	58
State Estates		93	77
	Total	92 %	77 %
			——

23. Actual bringing together of animals and meat

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Company-	purchased	slaughtering	animals	1943:
	Lar amande	a-modern certiff	entmert?	1943

		Live weight		animais 1943:
	Number	Quintal	RP/kg	PM
Pigs Cattle Calves Sheep Formes	38,895 60,870 61,597 40,985 769	44,290 170,114 29,574 13,973 2,717	64.44 39.88 39.90 41.00 19.50	2,854,221.00 6,783,501.88 1,178,599.71 573,475.58 52,854.01
Total	203,116	260,66 8		11,442,652,18

Company-purchased animals for slaughtering (head):

Pige .	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Horses
38,895		61,597	40,985	769
				81
88,190	47,654			-
204,998 159.k17		48,985	39,003	-
96,889				-
	38,895 30,480 91,074 88,190 204,998 159,417	38,895 60,870 30,480 76,002 91,074 40,691 88,190 47,654 204,998 23,265 159,417 12,027	38,895 60,870 61,597 30,480 76,002 49,852 91,074 40,691 104,142 88,190 47,654 52,998 204,998 23,265 48,985 159,417 12,027 49,614	38,895 60,870 61,597 40,985 30,480 76,002 49,852 19,071 91,074 40,691 104,142 12,695 88,190 47,654 52,998 16,992 204,998 23,265 48,985 39,003 159,417 12,027 49,614 22,957

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- 24. These are animals bought by the company for slaughtering purposes. Besides, trustees of the company also bought animals to provide meat for the country residents. The company and its trustees also bought meat of animals killed on the farms. Such purchasing was permissible only in emergency killing cases.
- 25. The purchasing of animals for slaughtering and meat in 1943 was as follows: (Meat has been figured from average gross-weight to live-weight and livestock heads).

The	company	purchased:
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Live Meat Total of Company Trustees Grand Total 1942	Pigs 38,895 3,086 45,981 2,114 49,095 40,697	Cattle 60,270 8,141 69,011 6,940 75,951 66,674	Calves 61,597 4,165 65,762 10,299 76,061 63,530	Sheep 40,985 1,771 42,756 6,602 49,358 25,498	Horses 769 574 1,343
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The purchases figured in live-weight tons:

Total of Company 5,370 19,291 3,159 1,458 472 29,750 Grand Total 5,616 21,234 3,655 22,910	Grand Total	Total 1942 26,067 29,333 3,683 1,946 29,750 31,279 2,910 3,254 32,660 34,533	
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- 26. The reporting year shows the following development concerning purchases:
 - 1. The number of purchased heads of cattle decreased so much that the live weight of total animals purchased also decreased in spite of the fact that the purchase of all other kinds of animals (heads and live-weight) increased. A considerable increase in purchases of sheep and horses took place. The increase of horse purchases is a result of the regulation that horse meat was considered to cover the government required meat allotments in the reporting year. This was not the case in the years before. The purchases decreased by 1873 tons or approximately five percent of 1942 purchases.
 - 2. The purchasing of meat has considerably increased. If meat purchases in 1942 figured in live-weight were six percent, in 1945 the purchases were 144.
- 27. The Expense and Transportation of Livestock. Total livestock purchased was 260, quintals of live weight. No figuring was done on 12,264 quintals, a quantity sught in the branches of Narva, Antsla, Ripina and Irboska and also through the slaughter house of the city of Tallinn where no independent bookkeeping existed. The purchase expenses are figured therefore on 245,403 quintals live

Total Received back: manure sales, etc. Remains	Total RM 1,241,215.31 3,980.31	per 1 quintal 5.00 0.02
Branches received % of the value of animals transported Actual expenses distributed	1,237,235.50 237,392.92 999,842.58	4.98 0.96
As follows: Wages Payments to receivers Total transportation expenses distributed as follows:	103,574.59 74,416.62 379,887.18	4.02 0.42 0.30 1.53
Transportation by rail Transportation by truck Transportation by horses Transportation by ship Materials, food, etc. Office and organization expenses	228,784.10 126,116.91 16,024.78 8,961.39 50,326.45 249,088.91	0.92 0.51 0.06 0.04 0.20
Misc.: Social security tax, rent, etc.	142,546.63	1.00 0.57

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The purchase expenses per one quintal live-weight vary in different branches: eg the export slaughter house of Tallinn - RM 5.92 as far as Thri - RM 0.92. In Tallion transport expenses by rail per one quintal RM 1.61 and transportation expenses total RM 2.17

The purchase expenses on animals (distributed as follows:)

RM 1,237,235.50

771,016.57

Slaughtering-industry-transportation of slaughtered animals Livestock sales - and locally transported

466,218.93

- 29. The purchasing center kept approximately 11 thousand tons from 26,068 tons live weight while 15 thousand tons or 58% of live weight had to be transported to other branches. Most of the transportation is done by rail, but quite a number are also transported by trucks, mainly transportation center trucks.
- 30. Due to war-time transportation difficulties many animals were lost, which never happened in peace-time. Reported lost during the reporting year:

Pigs	10	1.1	tons	live weight
Cattle	12	2.8	11	"
Calves	16	0.ô	n	1)
Sheep	26	0.9	11	37
Total	64 animals	5.6	n	11
Purchased a	nimals were used:			
figuring 1:	i ve w eight %	1943		1942
Sold live		29%		23%
Were slaugh	nter e d	71%		77%

31. Operation. Killed in company's slaughter houses during the reporting year:

	Heads	Live Weight Ton	Slaugh- tered Meat Ton	Meat Bought Ton	Total Meat Ton	1942 Ton	Relation to 1942
Pigs	30,617	3,576	2,640	6 87	3,327	2,700	123
Cattle	40,295	11,238	4,516	912	5,428	7,110	76
Calves	50,501	2,449	1,312	108	1,420	7,393	· 101
Sheep	28,375	974	400	25	425	306	139
Horses	597	207	95	95	190	18	1,055
Total.		18,444	მ ,96 3	1,827	10,790	17.533	94
1942		22,600	10,498	1,035	11,533	21.755	7.
Relation	1942 = 10		85	177	94		

32. During the reporting year, 743 tons of meat less were received than the year before; 1696 less tons of beef, while more meat was received from other animals than the year before. During the reporting year the purchases of meat increased considerably for at the beginning of the year the producer was permitted to cover his government required meat allotments with the meat of animals slaughtered in public slaughter houses. From the received 10,790 tons of meat, 1,028 tons or approximately 10% was transported from one branch to another due to meat distribution problems. 1,591 tons of meat were transported the year before which proves that a more adequate meat distribution had been achieved, avoiding meat transportation as undesirable, if possible. Meat transportation is always conducted at a loss.

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Per 1 quint. of ready product

Total value of raw materials	Rm 2,414,758.00	RM	115.67
Expenses	641,703.00		30.74
Cost-price of production	3,056.461.00		146.41
Profit	242,180.00		11.60
Sales value of production	3.298.641.00		158.01

Gross profit on sausage industry:

Sales value of prod. per 1 quint. RM 158.01
Value of raw material 115.07
Remains gross profit RM 42.97

46. The sausage factories used 111.5 kg raw material per 100 kg ready to use products, i e boneless mest scraps, blood, pearled barley. As seen in above report the sausage factories also produced lard. This lard is produced in small factories which do not have any special fat-rendering equipment. These figures do not include the lard production of export slaughter houses.

CANNING FACTORIES

47. During the reporting year the export slaughter houses of Tallinn and Tartu also operated canning factories. They produced altogether 862 tons:

^	247
28	
284	
	515
206 "	
	1 " ·

48. Raw materials - boneless meat, scraps, etc, used per 1 quint, of product 131 kg.

	material p Expenses Total	er 1	quint.	of	product	RM	107.02 48.94 155.96
	Loss						3.56
Sal	es value of	borod	lucts			RM	152.40

49. Tallinn produced 792 tons and Tartu 70 tons.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

	Profit	TÓRB
Casing factories		1,163.21
Lard Factories	et 200	39,387.52
Extermination Service	24,737.28	
Precooked food factories		22,370.75
Breed factories		1,834.13
Tin factory	r) ==	1,281.21

- 50. Casings are processed in own sammage factories; only three branches have separate casing factories.
- Fat rendering has been counted as a separate industry only at export slaughter houses; sausage factories handle fat rendering in other branches.

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52. Export slaughter houses rendered fat for lard in quintals:

Lard obtained	Pork 7 95	Beef 477	Total 1,272
53. Used for rat rendering:			
Fat-back Leaf fat Guc tat Other Total	498 418 145 11 1,072	96 741 837	498 418 241 <u>752</u> 1,909
Percent of lard	74.2	57.0	66.6

- 54. Fat rendering factories cannot work profitably because of the existing price relations: beef fat costs 50 pence per kg, lard wholesale price is 60 pence per kg and retail price is 72 pence per kg. Cost-price of tallow without rendering expenses is at least 80 pence per kg.
- 55. Precooked food factories at the export slaughter houses, as well as the bread industry, produced only a small quantity and are therefore not in the position to cover even the minimum expenses; the same is true also of the tin factory which is situated at the Tallinn canning factory and which mainly manufactured tin tags used to mark the ears of livestock.

RAW HIDES

56. During the reporting year raw hides (except furs) were obtained:

	Slaughtered		Во	Bought		Total	
Calf hides	Piece 2,752 40,295 50,501 26,375 597	7,874.80 200,873.70 88,216.20 34,473.00 1,492.50	Piece 61 6,352 8,473 5,737 393	RM 366.05 30,376.30 19,385.25 6,835.33 1,075.94	Piece 2,813 46,647 58,974 34,112 990	8,240.85 231,250.00 107,601.45 43,308.33 2,568.44	
Total		332,930.20		60,038.87		392,969:07	

- 57. The slaughter houses turn over all hides and skins obtained by slaughtering and purchase to the hide department which in turn sends them to "Erfassungsgesellschaft Ostland für Häute, Felle und verwandte Gebiete G.m.b.H.".
- 58. The branches have their own store-rooms for hides where they clean, sort and sait the hides and skins. Tallinn has a central store-room.
- 59. The processing of hides left the branches with profit and losses 72,116.66
 Total deficit 24,190.01
- 60. These losses are in reality losses of the slaughtering industry; for the branches set the prices of the hides from slaughtering higher than the difference of the selling price and the storage expenses permitted. The actual value of the hides is figured and fixed by the hide department.

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61. The central store house of the hide department handled hides during the reporting year as follows:

Piece	Own Slaughtering Industry	Trustees	Others	Total
Pig hides Cow & Ox hides Calf hides Sheepskins Horse hides Other hides	3,314 44,210 54,153 29,884 768 418	27 2,326 3,696 1,631 4	3 58 128 30 101 2	3,344 46,594 57,977 31,745 873 421

Total of raw hides (minus horse and other hides) 988 tons, valued RM 549,271.81

Hides sold (964 tons) valued RM 681,284.73 and by-products 20,511.25

Total value RM 701,795.98

Gross profits RM 135,016.83 out of which RM 4,679.99 was received from the sale of by-products.
Expenses of the department was RM 95,409.11, leaving a profit RM 39,872.74

SILVER FOX BREEDING FARMS

1

62. The company owned two silver fox farms that operated very well financially, yielding

Proceeds RM 140,948.40
Expenses 67,984.44
Profit 72,963.96
1942 profit 31,452.46

63. The increase of proceeds is mainly due to a raise in the skin prices.

The transit figures of foxes .

Farm:	Navesti	Rebase	Total
At the beginning of the year Born Transferred from Rebaste Breeding animals bought	130 251 15 24	758 560	390 679 1 5 2 4
Total	.420	6 88	1,108
Killed Died young Died old Transferred to Havesti Breeding stock sold At the end of the year Hides received Young ones died #	223 46 13 - 138 268 18	322 95 6 15 62 188 322	545 141 19 15 62 326 590 20.8
" per one litter	2.56	2.47	2.50

FARMS

64. The export slaughter houses also own farms. The export slaughter house of Tallinn owns the farm "Järvela" in Möigu. The export slaughter house of Vokhma owns "Nevesti" where one silver fox farm is situated, besides renting "Jaaguhansu" and part of the fields of "Unesamma" and "Silla" farms. The export slaughter house of Tartu owns gardens, lots and a rented piece of Emajöe meadow which is being irrigated and turned into gardening grounds.

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65. Land for use is:

Field and garden Grassland " under cultiva-	Tallinn 6.27 12.73	Vokhma 27.70 16.02	Tartu 18.27 12.03	Total 52.32 40.48
tion Other	4.2	12.17 4.03	14.24	12.17 12.47
Total	23.20	60,00	34.54	117.74

66. The farms produced during the reporting year in quintals:

	Tallinn	Vokhma	Tartu	Total
Potatoes	500	882	210	1,592
Cabbage	66	1,087	492	1,645
Turnips	-	369	118	487
Sugar beets	-	89	75	164
Carrots	24	66	106	196
Beets	10	78	32	120
Tomatoes	ı	-	22	23
B erries	-	ı	3	14
Other vegetables	9	40	35	દર્ય
Tobacco	-	7	-	7
Plants	-	127	-	127
Vegetables (for anim	als) -	-	185	185
Grains	-	123	19	142
Hay, straw	286	540	239	1,065

67. The purpose of farming is mainly to grow vegetables to feed personnel, and also to grow vegetables and herbs for the use of the sausage industry. Onions, garlic and also marjoram are grown.

STORES

- 68. During the reporting year the company had 97 stores, 66 of which were located at the export slaughter houses; afterwards referred to as local stores and 11 outside stores. The latter work as independent branches but did not have independent book-keeping during the reporting year. In those branches you will find under "Sales of the store" also sales of live stock, sales of one sausage factory and wholesale transactions from the meat store room beside their retail sales.
- 69. Compared to previous years are the data of the local stores that are at the export slaughter houses only:

_		linn	Vok	lime.	Te	rtu	. То	tal.
	1943	1942	ر 194ع	1342	1943	1942	1943	1942
Number of stores Sales in 1000 RM Gross proceeds \$ " in 1000 RM Expenses \$ " in 1000 RM	43 2,313 17 386 18 411	42 2,297 16 373 15 343	2 83 19 16 22 18	2 96 26 25 16 15	10 853 21 179 16 133	10 1,094 18 203 12 131	55 3,249 18 581 17 562	54 3,487 17 601 14 489

70. Compared to the previous year the results of the store operations have worsened:

1. The sale of products decreased by 10 thousand tons although the sausage sales increased by 700 tons. The sausage sales give retail stores less proceeds than the meat sales. 2. Fish sales increased. According to the price regulations that were valid until July 1943 the retail stores got their fish 1% below the retail price and had to cover the transportation expenses of the fish from the central fish storage room of Tallian to the store, in some instances even from the shore to the store. Effective 1 Jul 43 the price regulations were changed so that the retail store gets the 1% profit of the retail price franco store, but by 1 July 43 the peak of the fresh fish seeson was passed. During the reporting year 1,698 tons of fish

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were sold, out of which 1,278 tons were sold up to 1 Jul 43. **3. Expenses have increased.** The wages of the employees were raised and additional expenses were connected with store rents. In the beginning of 1943 a regulation was enforced concerning the rent of stores according to which rents were collected partly retroactively.

71. Operations of local stores:

Total sales			RM	5,970,000
Proceeds on	sales	18%		1,099,000
Expenses	11	14.2%		849,000
Profit	**	4.2%		250,000

72. The percent of proceeds from sales varies in branches from 15-20% depending on the variety of goods: veal gives up to 40%; pork 17%; beef 15%; sausages 13-15%; fish 6-15% depending on transportation expenses. Some stores also handled wholesale sales to the army or private stores, and wholesale transactions do not give any profit.

OPERATIONS OF OUTSIDE STORES

	Narva	Antsla	Räpina	Irboska	Total
Number of retail stores Sausage industry Sales in 1000 RM Proceeds " Proceeds \$ Retail sales in 1000 RM " " \$ Expenses in 1000 RM Profit "	6 1 536 149 28 447 83 128 21	275 31 11 30 11 27 14	1 115 11 9 15 13 7	1 38 5 13 20 53 5	11 2 964 196 20 512 53 157 39

73. Irboska has small sales. Antsla and Rapina have mainly bought livestock and transported it to the export slaughter house of Tartu. Retail sales that give profit are small in these stores.

SALES, PROCEEDS AND EXPENSES OF THE COMPANY

74. During the reporting year the cales of company-owned enterprises were as follows:

Total sales	RM 18,595,495.26 12,444,696.45
wholesale 67%	12.444.896.45
retail 33%	6,150,598,81

75. The company had RM 4,766,293.84 proceeds or 25.6% of the sales. Out of this the proceeds of stores were RM 4,542,172.33 or 24.4% of the sales.

76. Sales in 1000 RM:

Livestock Meat, scraps Hides Casings Sausage Canned meats Precooked food	2,849 1,711	Wholesale 3,737 3,768 702 11 2,768 1,022 48	Total 3,737 6,617 702 11 4,479	Retail \$ 0 43 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 35 4 24 5
Fats Fich Nisc. Total 1942	873 694 6,150 7,103 - 953	65 179 32 113 12,445 10,762 / 1,683	65 179 905 807 18,595 17,865	0 96 86 33 40	0.5 0.5 1 5 5 100

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- 77. During the reporting year the sales increased by 730 thousand RN and this was attributed to wholesale operations. Retail sales decreased by RM 953 thousand which alone accounts for the decrease in proceeds by approximately 150 thousand RM.
- 78. Proceeds distributed to production branches were as follows:

1

	100	O RM	96	%		
	1943	1942	1943 <i>-</i>	1942		
Livestock sales & Transportation						
locally	722	328	15	6		
Slaughtering Industry	629	1,505	14	28		
Raw hides	183	198	4	4		
Sausage Industry	884	1,423	19	26		
Canning Industry	266	200	5	4		
Other Industries	156	1 0 8	á	2		
Stores	1,307	1,328	27	25		
Silver foxes	141	89	_;	ž		
Farms, gardens	85	56	ž	ī		
Miscellaneous	393	116	<u> ខ</u>	<u>2</u>		
Total	4,766	5,351	100	100		

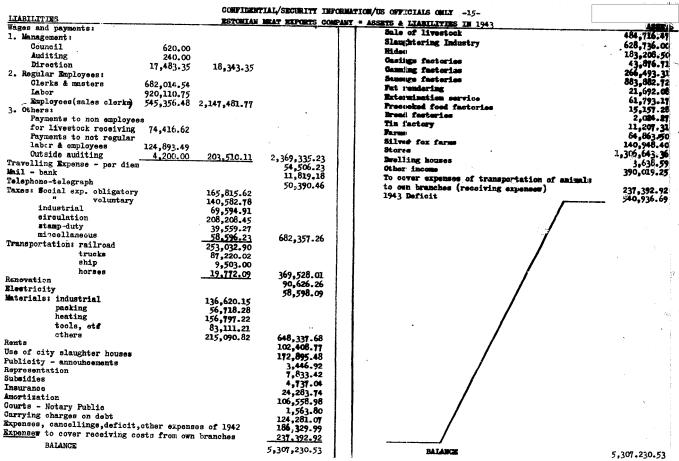
- 79. During the reporting year under miscellaneous proceeds of RM 210 thousand were received back from cancelled claims, funds blocked by banks and 1942 railroad transportation expenses.
- 80. Expenses. During the reporting year expenses were RM 5,307,230.53, distributed as follows in O/OO:

Wages, payments	467	Renovation	18
Travel, per diem	11	Electricity	12
Mail, banks	2	Materials	128
Telephone, telegraph	10	Kents	20
Taxes:		Use of city slaughter	
Social obligatory 33		house	34
" volumtary 28		Representation	ź
" industrial 14		Subsidies	ī
" circulation 41		Insurance	5
" misc. 18	134	Amortization	2โ
Transportation rail 50	-5.	Carrying Chgs of debt	24
other 23	73	Misc.	38
		Total	1,000

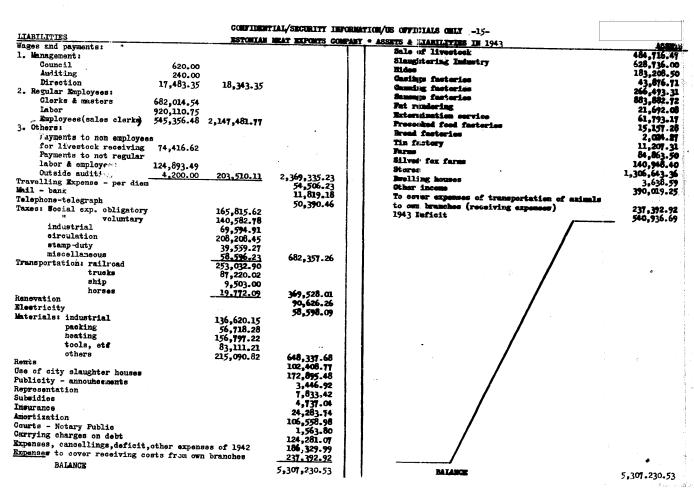
See next pages for following tables:
ESTONIAN MEAT EXPORTS COMPANY - Assets & Liabilities in 1943
Proceeds (1943) and Expenses
According to different production
branches
" " " " Business Standing 31 Dec 437

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ESTONIAN WEAT EXPORTS COMPANY
1943 Proceeds & Expenses According to Different Production Branches

	Expenses	Proceeds	Deficit	Profit
Seles of livestock	272,656.66	484,716.47		212,059.81
Present of livestock to branches	237.392.92	237.392.92		
Slaughtering Industry	1,828,845.03	628,736.00	1,200,109.03	
Eldes	167,525.77	183,208.50		15,682.73
Casink Pasterios	45,039.92	43,876.71	1,163.21	
Saming Factories	297,241.59	266,493.31	30,748.28	
Lucase Fectories	641,702,74	883,882.72	===	242,179.98
At rendering	61,079.50	21,692.08	39,387.52	
Intermination Service	37.055.B9	61,793.17		24,737.28
Presented food factories	37,528.03	15,157.28	22,370.75	
Fred factories	3,858.40	2,024.27	1,834.13]
in factory	12.488.52	11,207.31	1,281.21	i
Name	120,762.87	84.863.50	35,899.37	- ~
lilver fox Farms	67.984.44	140,948.40		72,963.96
Noros	1,034,919.61	1,306,643.36		271,723.75
melling Places	2,906.36	3,638.59		732.23
Proceeds & expenses not distributed	1			1
on production branches	438,242.18	390,019.25	48,222.93	<u></u>
TAL	5,307,230.53	4,766,293.84	540,936.69	

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ESTONIAN MEAT EXPORTS COMPANY Business Standing 31 Dec 43

ACTIVE (AMERS)			PASSIVE (LIABILITIES)
1. Pay Office 2. Banks 3. Bibitors 4. Seeds 5. Exterials 6. Preparties 7. Shares in other enterprises 8. Other assets: Carrying over funds Construction expenses 9. 1943 Befielt	280,735.89 347,604.48 1,699,771.01 1,107,652.65 449,721.32 2,711,155,62 10,488.75 37,149.47 540,936.69	1. Funds: Jointstock ** Collect funds Keserve Operation Insurance 1a. Amortization Funds 2. Banks 3. Creditors 4. Other Liabilities Carrying over funds Employee & Labor wages Refund of installments	RM 228,661.99 639,069.51 524,559.98 229,711.52 25,148.21 1,647,351.21 1,613,618.74 2,879,173.80 727,136.00 62,172.22 49,493.07 268.84 111,934.13
	RM 7,179,215.88		RM 7,179,215.88

Guarantee Mills of exchange 31 Dec 43 RM 3,040,000.00

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(Data for all 24 slaughter houses)

		per one	ton live-weig	ht kg		11	Der or	e animal		
	Pig	Cattle	Calf	Sheep	-1	#		-	#B	1
Slaughtered (heads) Average live-weight kg Total live-weight Quintals Average purchase price	30,617 117 35,755 64,41	40,295 279 112,377	50,501 49 24,494	28,375 31: 9,74:1	597 347 2,071	Pig 117	279	Gulf 49	heep 34	347
value of slaughtered animals RM Obtained through slaughtering: Meat	2,303,018	39.66 4,456,763	978,616	411.15 400,835	19.48 40,333	75	m	19	14	68
Hides (piece) Hides (kg) Heads Fest Tongue	738 0.8 5.5	402 3.6 60 29	536 20 60 56	411 29 71 41 14,4	456 2.9	86 0.09 0.6	112 1 17 8	26 1 2.9 2.72	14 1 2.4 1.4	158 1
Liver Lings Heart Stomach Udder Fats M.1:	11.0 7.1 2.6 3.3	2.9 5.8 7.9 3.2 15.0 3.7 6.4	0.3 11.1 16.6 4.1 5.4	9.5 13.3 3.1 11.3		0.25 1.28 0.83 0.30	0,81 1,62 2,19 0.89 4.18 1.0	0.54 0.80 0.20 0.30	0.50 0.33 0.46 0.11 0.39	
Scraps Blood	0.4 5.0 8.0	0.6 0.2 13.5	0.5 11.9 6.7	2.1 8.3 7.4	50	1.24 0.05 0.58 0.94	1.79 0.16 1.72 3.5	0.02 0.50 0.33	0.28 0.25	

These figures represent the amount of utilized products from slaughtering. Poor liver and other organs discarded by the veterinarians are not included, likewise blood, udders, scraps, milts are accounted for only in quantities utilized. Besides, saved and not accounted for were glands, horns, hoofs, hair and gall. Unaccounted for also are casings which were one set per each animal, part of these being damaged. Calf stomach is partly casings, not used for food, but fodder. Cattle and calf feet are counted in sets; they are not indicated under weight.

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	Scraps per one ton live-weight												1				
	Pigs		Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Horses								
	kg	per	RM -	kg	per	RM	kg	per	· RM	kg	per	RM	žg.	per	Rise		
Heads Feet Tongue Liver Lungs Heart Stomach Fets Milt Sweepings Udder Blood Casings	2.2 11.0 7.1 2.6 3.3 10.5 0.4 5.0 8.0 8.5	1 1.34 36 66 12 01	2.56 1.72 1.19 6.30 48 05 -	5.8 7.9 3.2 15.0 6.4 0.6 6.2 3.7	-12 40 1.08 1.20 25 60 24 86 01 21 12	3.48 1.20 3.24 6.96 1.97 1.92 3.69 3.07 22 06 89 1.62 3.40	56.0 20.2 0.3 11.1 16.6 4.1 2.0 0.5 11.9 6.7 20.0	-454 -366 1.38 1.56 -30 -66 -36 -36 -01 12	7.20 17.32 4.98 2.71 72 18 12	41.0 14.0 - 9.5 13.3 3.1 11.3 14.1 - 8.3	36 17 30 36 18 48 01	2.38 11.40 3.99 2.05 2.03 6.77 08	50	01	50		
Total Total of hides from slaughtering in Quintals	195	40	3 4.88 7,800	5,648	30	31.63 *	1,196	60	65 .87	64 8	50	56.95 ***	597	2.50	50 1,493		

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FINANCIAL RESULTS OF SLAUGHTERING (Data from 20 slaughtering houses)

	Total	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Horses
Slaughtered (heads) Average live-weight kg Gross weight quintals Price of 1 quint. live-weight RM Purchase value of slaughtered animals RM	144,768 123 177,779 44,49 7,909,718	30,319 117 35,437 64,42 2,283,008	38,358 280 107,271 39,66 4,254,340	49,033 48 23,821 40.02 953,225	26,459 35 9,194 41,23 378,982	599 343 2,0%6 19,53 40,163
To be deducted: a) value of soraps b) hides Remains value of meat Per one quintal meat Quintal of meat from slaughtering I Ton meat live-weight kg	673,869 282,893 6,952,956 80,33 86,551 487	125,199 7,800 2,150,009 82,58 26,037 735	339,298 169,440 3,745,602 87.03 43,037 401	156,909 71,760 724,556 56,78 12,760	52,360 32,400 294,222 78.08 3,768 410	103 1,493 38,567 40,64 949 462
Purchase expenses of livestock Per 1 quintal meat RM 8,91 RM Slaughtering expenses Obtained from slaughtering:	771,017 454,850	231,944 141,748	383,384 214,542	113,669 71,463	33,566 22,985	8,454 4,112
Sat conprice: per 1 quint. RM	94.50	96.93	100.93	71.29	9309	53.88
TOTAL RM	8,178,823	2,523,701	4,343,528	909,688	350,773	51,130

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TOTAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SLAUGHTERING INDUSTRY (Data of 20 slaughter houses)

		TOTAL			PORK				
	Tuintal	per	RM	Quintal	per	<u> zv</u>	Quintal	per	Tax -
Meat from slaughtering	86,551	94.50	8,178,823	26,037	96.93	2 502 503	40.000	•	
Meat bought	17,417	65.41	1,139,296	6,681	69.80	2,523,701	43,307	100.93	4,343,528
Total of meat	103,958	89.63	9,318,119	32,718	91.39	466,336	8,743	64.97	566,004
Expenses of meat storage & wholesale		رد. 0°. ز	502,978	32,110	71.37	2,990,037	51,780	94.85	4,911,532
Total of cost-price		95.43	9,921,097		97.19	189,764		300 15	300,324
Losses		11.54	1,200,109		11.19	3,179,801		100.65	5,211,855
Meat sold	103,968	83.08	£,720,980,	32,718		366,053	F3 F0a	16.07	832,306
Profit on bought meat	103,700	11.33	206,060	32,110	86 10.40	2,813,748	51,780	84.58	4,379,550
Losses of slaughtering industry		16.25	1,406,169			69,482		13.81	120,741
Loss per one ton live-weight		10.25	79.10		16.73	435,535		22,14	553,047
Meat sold			8,720,988			122.90			88.8
Hides			282.893			2,813,748			4,379,550
Scraps			673.869			7,800			169,440.
Total production of slaughtering industry						125,199			339,298
Deducted:			9,577,750			2,946,747			4,888,288
Value of slaughtered animals			7,509,718			0.000.000			
Value of bought meat						2,283,008			4,254,340
Remains gross profit			1,139,296			466,336			568,004.~
Gross profit on purchased meat			628,736		74 20	197,403		/-	65,944
" " slaughtered meat			307,078		16.20	108,232		19.61	171,450
" losses " " "			321,658			89,171			
Per one ton live-weight			18.09			25.36			105,506
expenses on meat through slaughtoring			1.727,827			25.16			9.84
Per one ton live-weight			97.19			524,706			847,541
Expenses on purchased mest			101.018	•		148.07			79.01
Total expenses			1,828,845			38 ,750			50 ,709 -
*			1,020,047						. 2

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TOTAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SLAUGHTERING INDUSTRY (continued) (Exta of 20 slaughter houses)

	and the second s		,	OI LO DIMEGNO		.				
-			VEAL			IAMB			HORSE	
		Quintal	Der	RM	Quinta	l per		Quinta	per	RM
10.		12,760	71.29	909;688;	3,768	93:09	350,773	949	53.88	51,133
Bet		992	61:65	61,166:	215	81:47	17,515	786	33.43	26,275
	bought	13,752	70.60	970,854	3,983	92.47	368,288	1.735	44.62	77,408
1	l of meat	13,174	10.00	79,762	3,703	7#4.1	23,101	,	-	10,027
Desc. 1 - 550	sees of ment storage & wholesale		76.40	1,050,616		98.27	391,389		50.40	87,435
	lof cost-price		1,40	19,216		6.73	26.826		5.40	9,360
24304		12.752	75	1,031,400		105	418,215		45.00	78,075
Electrolists	eeld:	13,752	7.55	7.490		17.73	3.812		5.77	4,535
			2.09	26,706		6.11	23,014		14.64	12,895
7.00	of slaughtering industry		2.07	11:21			23.01			67.58
aure land	per one Sen live-weight			1,031,400			418,215			78,075
			•	71.760:			32.400			1,493
	· · ·			156,909:			52,360			103
A Company				1,260,069			502:975:~-			79,671
	I production of slaughtering industry			1,200,007			,,,,,,			
	died:			953,225:			378,982			40,163
	lue of slaughtered skimals			61,166			17,515			26,275
	lips of bought ment			245,678			106,478			13,233
	ine grees profit		12.25	13,243		23.53	5,059		11.57	9.094
	profit on parchased meat	•	13.35	232,435		-3•/3	101.419			4,139
	" " plaughtered meat			232,439						
	losses "			97.58			110.31			20.13
1	die Son live-weight			259.141			78,4051			18,034
	ton live weight			108.79			85.28			87.71
				5,753			1,247			4,559
789	name on purchased meat			291230			-,			="

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